"June 8, 1852. "MY DEAR SIR: For the first time, I have had a fair trial. My own delegation was able, faith ful, active, and energetic; but they could not command success. This was not their fault. am now perfectly satisfied with the result, be longing, as I do, to the school of optimists We must do our duty

and leave the consequences to Providence "From your friend, very respectfully, "JAMES BUCHANAN.

There is a want of cheerfulness and alacrity in the above which really makes us melancholy. "We must do our duty, and leave the couse-quences to Providence." That does not sound quences to Providence." That does not sound like a voice inspired by courage and hope. It is the tremulous tone of disappointment, sorrow, and despair. The language implies that after "we" have done our best "we" can for our party. Providence may, and probably will, desert us, as a righteous retribution for our unnatural ingratitude to elevated talents and services, in casting over the veteran statesmen of the Democracy, and our equally unnatural exaltation of mediocrity into the place of genius. We may elevate the lowly thrush to the eagle's nest, and force the eagle to come down from his companionship with the clouds and wear out his brave life behind the bars of a prison-house, but Providence can scarcely be expected to smile upon such an outrage upon the order of nature.

Mr. Buchanan, however, yields gracefully, it not enthusiastically, to his discomfiture. We cannot but regret that such men as he are unable to command the support of the Democracy. Able, moderate, and conciliatory, if he has not received the first honors of his party, he has the consciousness that he at least deserves them. The time seems rapidly coming when the Presidency will be no longer coveted by men of superior intellect. [Rich. Republican.

Capt. Rynders and John Van Buren.

At the great ratification meeting in New York, last week, the Herald, in its account of the pro-ceedings, says that Captain Rynders "made fun of some of the speakers, and said that if Mr. Van Buren was able to swallow the whole Baltimore Convention, and not die of congestion or the belly-ache, all old sinners, like themselves, might not feel much alarmed at their prospects. He said that when he did lie, he lied to a Whig, because he thought it was almost tantamount to telling the truth."

The Captain, we all know, is a fast man, as the saying is; but he is mistaken in supposing that John Van Buren had clean-swallowed the Baltimore platform. John was a little too shrewd We will let him speak for himself on this point. From his ratification remarks, as published in the Herald, we clip the following passage, which, upon examination, will be found to contain, at its close, a very pregnant and significant qualification:
"He (Mr. Van Buren) was prepared to stand

on the platform laid down at Baltimore. cheering.] New York would stand on that platform, and he would not stop to inquire under vote, or under what influence, it was adopted; but he would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of that platform for this elec-Cheers.]

So his approbation arises only from the consideration of the uses which he thinks can be made of it in "this election." We see no very absolute committal here to the new articles of faith. After the election is over, we take it, from his own language, that he will be perfectly free to renounce the whole affair, if he shall choose to do so .- Petersburg Intelligencer.

## Plunging.

The Washington Union publishes the subjoined paragraph in an article glorifying the military qualities of Gen. Pierce :

"The following ines are from the pen of J. H. Warland, former editor of the Eagle, and an officer in the army at Mexico. The piece is entitled 'The Spirit of New England,' and contains a notice of most of her officers in the army. Of General Pierce he speaks as follows:

"Freak New England's lion spirit!
No; not while Pierce can plunge his steed
Amid the cannon blazing near it,
Wave his bright sword and onward lend.

The courage of Pierce we do not doubt, but the poetry which commemorates it is detestable. And, we may add, if New England's "lion spirit" was only to last so long as Pierce " could plunge his steed," it must have been exceedingly brittle ters will forsake the black robe for buttons and epaulettes, they must take the consequences. It is no more than one would expect to find some of land. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he prothem falling from horses and others tumbling into ceeded to Washington and reported the whole occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it rather than his fault, that he is an indifferent horseman. He is now mounted on that fractious animal, the wild Democracy, and, unless he has improved in riding, his steed may give him a bers. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d more disastrous "plunge" than any he encound of March, 1813, vesting the President with the brother officer, by misrepresentations made to tered upon the plains of Mexico. [Richmond Republican.

## Mr. Tyler's Letter.

Richmond Enquirer, in which he expresses himself well pleased with the nomination of General Pierce. From his established and acknowledged weight with the American people, we regard this tion letter as a "sign of the times," and bably productive of serious results. When as probably productive of serious results. When it is remembered that Mr. Tyler was, within the memory of man, a conspicuous Whig, the De-mocracy must attach great weight to this approbatory epistle. "Tip and Ty" was not a hundred years ago the war-cry of the enthusiastic Whigs; but mark the changing hand of time!

"Tip" is dead and "Ty" has crossed over in the political quadrille and "joined the Democrats." We are not disposed to quarrel with this gentleman about his "modern Democracy," for in truth we care not a farthing on which side of the cotillon he ranges himself. His dance, fortunately, is over, and, having led his partner down the centre, it is but right that he should go be-We are not resurrectionists; our business is with the living, and our whole attention is now fixed upon the couple about to take the floor. [Richmond Times.

THE CAMPAIGN .- We predict that this will be the most animated canvass we have ever had. That of '40 was nothing to it; and if the Whigs will unite, Scott will receive a greater vote than

General Harrison. General Scott won five battles in one day; General Pierce fell from his horse four times in two days.

Hurra for Pierce !- Richmond Whig

It should be mentioned to his credit, that Gen. Pierce, on returning home, had the manliness and the frankness to vindicate General Scott from the aspersion of his enemies, and to confess that, although he formerly entertained strong preju-dices against his distinguished commander, yet that, having seen and known him, he felt the highest admiration of his character, and was not

ashamed to express it publicly and privately. REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.-Common salt, one ta-

The Whig platform finds universal acceptance from Whigs. from Whigs. Even Democrats can say nothing against it. It goes further than theirs for the South, which makes them gnash their teeth. [Richmond Whig.

LIFE AND SERVICES

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.] Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 18th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he

emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of

light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, The interval between 1808 and the decla-1812. ration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war measures.

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieuten ant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless. Scott's heroic band were at length com- thanks. pelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds can heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off-the taunts of the enemy checkedthe character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular men-

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc-suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, trine who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this loctrine-her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish orisoners found in the ranks of the American treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene :

"Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent dians and highly advantageous to the United of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The States—the Indians ceding the title to more than object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. He and to express my entire approbation of the communded them to remain silent, and they whole course of your proceedings, during a series strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man than the operations of an active campaign under was separated from his companions. Scott was re-ordinary circumstances." peatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge embroil the nation in civil war. There was imtheir gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, pledged himself in the most solemn manner that | between the citizens of Charleston and the Uniand brief. The great difficulty with Pierce was retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give ted States troops stationed there. The object of that he could not "plunge his steed" in the viquarter in battle, should follow the execution of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina cointy of cannon without being "plunged" himself over the head of his horse. But this is in no way discreditable to him. If peaceful barriss by the British officers, but, though unarmed, the laws of the federal government. Scott's could not be silenced."

ditches. It is the misfortune of General Pierce, affair to the Secretary of War by a written com- still remains under the seal of secrecy. munication. This report was transmitted to On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, ordered to take command in the Florida war. power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners.

True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immethe opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, diately selected twenty-three of the number to after full investigation, pronounced the charges Ex-President Tyler has recently written from his residence, "Sherwood Forest," a letter to the taken at Queenstown and sent to England for the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of

trial. The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to relieve within the American territory. The whole spect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by population of northern New York seemed about virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

was walking along one of the wharves of New between the two nations until pending difficulties York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for could be settled by negotiation. For this pur-

May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles. landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citiformed his command on the beach, and scaled the | zens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the banks behind which the British forces were drawn expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the During the same year h

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, humanity. Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twentyseven years of age, Scott was promoted to the September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General

A few days after this promotion, General within the last year upon our Canada frontier, Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill universal admiration and gratitude of the whole frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that nation. Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results difficulty. The disputed territory was about to of the discipline and spirit which his teachings become the battle-ground between the troops of here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was

Lundy's Lane. The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very sidered inevitable was prevented—the honor of ble spoonful; red pepper, one tea-spoonful, in a half-pint of hot water. The New York Times has heard innumerable instances of its use, and McNeil's battalion. "the enemy say we are good Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! 1 "Great Pacificator." call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying

enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her worldrenowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is enti-tled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as

is frequently called) was fought on the 26th of 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippe The battle commenced about forty minutes Wa. before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the event of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by uni

versal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane. For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduc in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States.'

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command upon that day carried inspiration to every Amerian heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army-"The General's course of conduct on that occa-sion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero of battles, but as the hero of humanity

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the United States government commissioners to to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty just to the Inten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war

and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties of difficulties requiring higher moral courage

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to minent danger that the strife would at once begin moderation and discretion while at Charleston The Irishmen thus selected were sent to Eng- saved the country from the horrors of civil war.

> campaign was all devised and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability.' 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President

to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott of the administration was to preserve the peace whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

pose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of | both of the military and the civil authorities; and

During the same year he was ordered to the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of which this gallant officer has acquitted himself

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to again deputed by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes the national palace in the city of Mexico. V these six months San Juan D'Ulloa-the American Gibraltar-was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubus-Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and ghting with the courage of desperation. thing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history can excel the glory of

that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico! Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has een devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled slike for the North and South; and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby: but as soon as elected, became a sudden convert to the doctrines of free trade.

When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his past history is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

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RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND
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IT IS POWERFUL, SEARGHING, AND PLEASANT;
IT CLEANSES AND FURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM
ALL SCROFFLOUS HUMORS;
IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES
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ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;
IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH
HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—

HEALTH AND STATES IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—White Swelling, Scrofula, Humors,

Syphilis, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Cancers. Tumors, Rickets, Salt Rheu Ulcers. Fever Sores, Hacking Dry Cough. In either of the above-named Diseases WE GUARANTEE that the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, be ficial effects

IN A FEW HOURS

IN A FEW HOURS

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS

WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER
TAKING THREE DOSES.

IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES.

In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remety, the weak and widy invalid fels its electrical agancy thrilling through energy self and cavern of the system, imparting health and strength to corry organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in the SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

This Remedy is warranted to cure scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased

AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM
ALL FOUL HUMOES AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS,
Glandular Swellings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Canel
Nodes, White Swellings,
FEVER SORES,
Salt Phoney, Health, Der Couch, Tumoral of Community

Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consumption, Rickets, and all deep-seated diseases. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.

ITS ACTION
is direct, and instautly experienced upon the seat of the disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver, heart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or spinal marrow.

IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN, producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors secreted in this organ.

FESTERING SORES.

The most repulsive sores and eruptions are instantly re-

The most repulsive sores and eruptions are instantly re-lieved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.

HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES CONSUMPTION.

To cure Consumption we must stop decay and rebuild and beal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has con-sumed.

We must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Heart, the Ridneys, Bladder, and Pancreas; and, in fact, every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.

THE LUNGS ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to receive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sustain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the

air-cells, the more painful, irritable, and sufficating weight upon the lungs.

THE GLANDS become swollen from the irriation and inflammation of the

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT are formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lungs ar unable to eject without the aid of powerful emetics, and the Liver too went and feeble to secrete.

comes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and is becomes deposited in the bronchial tutes; it hardens, and is formed into lumps, which alcorate, suppurate, and discharge THE AIR-CELLS are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
WILL ACT AS FOLLOWS:
THE LUNGS.
It will heat, strengthen, and remove from them all diseased deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors
REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS
inflammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tumors
that Swellings, and other diseased deposits.
TO THE LIVER,
R well impact tone and energy.

R will import tone and energy.

AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM

AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE STREAM
it will reorganize and cleanse from putrid and unbealth
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IN TEN MINUTES

after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. It immediately allays the irritable congh, loosens the tightness across the chest, and relieves the charp wrenching pains. Let the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and W. H. GILMAN. W. H. GILMAN.

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R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE
RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND NERVOUS COM-PLAINTS IN A FEW HOURS,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL! THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS IN FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES And has cured-In Four Hours

In One Hour In Ten Minutes La Fifteea Minutes Neuralgia In One Second
In Three Minutes
In Three Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Ten Minutes Toothache Spasms
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Sore Throat In Ten Minutes In Four Hours In Twenty Hours

In Twenty Hours
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WAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 162 FULTON STREET, N Y. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 102 FOR REMEDIES:

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Protection from Lightning.

THE und reigned, being the duly appointed As SPRAYT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTRO-METALLUBORY THE undurigned, being the duly appointed Agent of Sprace's Electrican and Electro-Transparent Floaring and American Harman Harma

resented to the public. Safety has not been compromised by affording these ex Safety has not been compromised by anording these ex-cellent roots at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demon-strated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though placed under that same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any heing weepent. uspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters p

These improvements being secured by double letters peter, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselv liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents du appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON,
Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have applied various powerful chemical reagents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The reagents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt.) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem. University of Ga., October 8, 1850. The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are ntended. Yours, truly,

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 29, 1880.

Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I are of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

A. MEANS, Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm, Medical College, Ga.

Pharm, Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best 1 have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,

Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 27, 1851.
All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELU'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sta.

ap 14-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Subscription to an amount not exceeding SIXIV THOUSAND DOLLARS of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following-named places:

At the office of ALFEED MOSS, Fairfax Court-house, under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

the superintendence of the Commissioners.
At the Mayon's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offuit, and Francis Dodge,

superintendence of Win. H. Tenney, O. S. Linthieum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offnit, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of Nice of Nichelas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzhugheli, Win. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latz M. Chan, or any three of them.

At the house of Cambrille, Lewinville, Pairfax county, under the superint the process of — Cromble, Win. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Grocker, A. L. Foster, Joshus Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Win. F. Dulin, Win. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Cross, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John B. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Eyans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of James Palmer, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. — Hart, Win. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.

F. D. RICHARDSON.

t, wm. H. Wrenn, Sias Hutch-dimadge Thorn, or any three of G. W. HUNTER, jt., F. D. RICHARDSON, JARED MEAD, WILLIAM T. RUMSEY, THOMAS R. LOVE, NOAH DEYO,
JAMES HUNTER,
THOMAS MOORE,
ALFRED MOSS,
Commissioners.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, A FRESH LOT OF R. MARHOFF'S CELEBRATED GER.
MAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is particularly adapted to the CURE of all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, for rendering the harshed skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH and SOFT—removing SALLJOWNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FREO of the CURE of all CUTANEAU WHITE, SMOULD and the harshed skin delicately WHITE, SMOULD SOFT—removing SALLOWNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURNS and REDNESS OF THE SKIN. For A. GRAY, Bookseller, 7th st.

DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY, STEAM-BOAT, AND TELEGRAPH BOOK; being a GUIDE through the United States and Canada; og giving the Ocean Steam-Packet arrangements, Tele-graph lines and charges, list of hotels, &c., with a MAP or IME UNITED STATES AND CANADA, showing all the Canals, For sale by feb 5—tf A. GRAY, 7th st., opp, Odd-Fellows' Hall.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on
the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

80 No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty
minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters
always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to baggare entrusted to their care. age entrusted to their care.

MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public. B. A. CLARK & CO. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con-

THE PHRE NOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, otc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.

## OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

feb 26—d6m FOWLERS & WELLS.

PLASTERERS', BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

PROWELS, Mitring Tools, Hammers, and Brushes, for Plasterers; Bricklayers' Trowels, Stone-Masons' Ham-mers and Trowels. GARDEN TOOLS. Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Trowels and Lines for gar

Jening.
FISHING TACKLE.
Jointed Bamboo and Reed Rods, Sea Grass and Hemp Lines, Snoods and Hooks, in great variety. BRISTLE AND FEATHER BRUSHES, warranted not to come to pieces; Whitewash, Paint, Sweep-ing, Scrubbing, Dusting, Shoe and Fly Brushes.

HARDWARE.
Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, &c.
CUTLERY.
Ivory, Buffalo, Ebony, Rose-wood and Bone-handle Knives
and Forks; Butchers', Cooks' and Bread Knives; Pen and
Focket Knives, in great variety.

Children's Carriages, Market Baskets, Work do., Fancy do., together with a large collection, too numerous to mention, just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the Old Variety and Hardware Store, Pennsylvania avenue, one door from 9th street, by GEO. SAVAGE. And Penna. av., opp. Seven Buildings, First Ward, by mar 27.-tf JOSEPH L. SAVAGE & CO.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE. TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Egga; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles, put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store, at rate: lower than the usual retail prices.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH,
Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street,
may 10—tr

DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MenCANTILE, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.

43 For particulars apply to
W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

AND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 26—4f [News.] Browns Marble Building.

NEWARE, DEL., March 30.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNION ACADEMY, z. RICHARDS, Principal.

H. CHASE, Assistants.

H. W. McNen, Assistants.

A. C. Richards, Teacher of the Primary Department.

A. Zaprone, Professor of Modern Languages.

R. Gisson, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Associated assistants of the Primary Department.

Associated assistants of the Primary Department.

Associated assistants of the Primary Department.

Associated assistants.

- RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY, Corner of Third street and Indiana O. C. WIGHT, Principal. A. G. CAROTHERS, Assistants.

D. L. SHOREY,

WM. T. EVA, Teacher of the Brimary Department.

D. E. GROUX, Teacher of Modern Languages.

R. GIBSON, Teacher of Drawing.

Agr For Circulars apply to the Principal, or at the oakstore of Wm. M. Morrison.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-CIAL INSTITUTE Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be 'resumed or the 18th of August, in the lower Salcon of Mr. Ca In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their care.

For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, be-tween 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute. jy 29—dtf

JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

AP OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north of H.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D., Office near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, arges New York and Philadelphia prices, and guaranties his work to be equal to any done in those diffes.

DR. J. M. AUSTER,

(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one mar 27—tf DR. J. M. AUSTIN,

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry. HE subscriber would call the attention of Prints the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They offer
Pica at 30 cts. Minion - 48 cts.
Small Pica 32 "Nonparell - 68 "
Long Primer 34 "Agate 72 "
Buryeois 37 "Pearl - 108 "
Brevier 42 "Diamond 1 60 "
Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated Scorga-cur Larras, from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing inital, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction. Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-omce, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphiets, Music, Labels, &s. &a, stereotyped with correctness and despatch.

N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printars who wish to make orders.

May 24—tf No. 6 Sansom street.

mar 24—tf NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

HUNGARY and Kossuth, or an American exposition of the late Hungarian Revolution, with a steel plate portrait of the noble Magyar, by Rev. B. F. Tefft, D. D. For sale by dec 22—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL, in magnifi-Also a dozen other varieties of approved Catholic Prayer Books. Some as low as 1212 cents. 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows Hall.

WREATHS FOR MAY PARTIES! THE attention of little Misses is called to an assortmen of WREATHS and plain Ribbons for May parties, at MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street, near Louisians avenue.

[Sat. News.]

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONABLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her patterns for the season. patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

### Crochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to
order.

#### SIXTH street, near Louisiana avenue.
may 7—tr [Sat. News.]

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—a new article

Fine and medium Too'th-Brushes
Porte-Monnaies, Vests Enves, Pecket Combe
Air-Balls, Hat-Brushes, Cont-Hooks
Ladies' Penknives, &c., &c. At
WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store.
may 24—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

FINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH
CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving
and writing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety
of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy Store, Sixth street,
feb 20—tr AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c.

A N assortment of the above articles just opened at MRS. OLLISON'S, Sixth street. ap 30—tr [Sat. News.]

YOUMAN'S Popular CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, accompanied by Youman's "New Chart of Chemistry"—a very instructive thing for the School-room. For sale by may 10—tr 7th st., opp, Odd-Pelsows' Hall. A FEW MORE LEFT-Of those pretty fancy GRATE APRONS and PICTURE-FRAME PAPERS, at WIMER'S, Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

DR. BRANDRE TH'S PILLS for sale by
A. GRAY, Bookseller,
7th st., opp. Odd-Fellowe' Hall. REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for

Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for wing and architectural purposes. Cohen's Office Fencils, hard and soft. Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do: Also Fendler's "Crayons superfins," and red lead Pen-cils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Store, 6th street.

THE BUILDER'S GUIDE & MECHAN-IC'S PRICE-BOOK-For sale by June 16-tr A. GRAY,7th street. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

It is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its efficacy in diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, may 24—tr Sixth st., near Louisians avenue.

FANCY PAPER HEADQUARTERS! (\*OLD PAPER, plain and embossed; Silver, Copper, J. White Metal, Chinese, Steel Blue, Carmine, and Ultamarine; embossed, glazed, figured and finest German Fancy, of all colors and Gold borders, of all sizes; English and American Tissue, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Paper. For sale by

A. GRAY, Bookseller, jan 19—

Seventh street.

GRATE APRONS-ANOTHER SUPPLY.

THE daily orders for these pretty parlor ornaments have compelled the subscriber to order another box, which he opens to-day, and invites those who desire choice patterns to give him an early call.

Also received, a few more pieces of Fancy CUT PAPER FOR PICTURE-FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES; and a few quires of CEILING PAPER yet on hand, at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, may 26—tr 6th street, hear Louislans avenue. A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

LENNEY'S Warranted "Tally-ho Razors"—good, or the money will be returned Shaving Creams, German Cologne French Paste Blacking—a superior article Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At. WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Cellison's may 24—tr

may 24—tr
VERY CHEAP!

ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
Good FOOLSCAP, 12% cents a quire!
Ink, from 4 to 37% cents a bottle.
ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred!
WIMER'S cheep cash Stationer;
Sixth st., ness Louidans